

EXHIBIT 4A

- In Pakistan, ran from Saudi (sic) 1987

Ex 1 at 1. The date on the memorandum is incomplete ("December 28, 199"). *Id.* However, based on the names of the BIF employees listed and the statement that BIF was "established" in 1987 and "started" "12 years ago," the memorandum was likely written in 1999. (If the omitted digit in the date is not a 9, then the memorandum explains that BIF was established even before 1987.) Notably, this memorandum warns employees at the beginning to "NEVER VOLUNTEER ANY INFORMATION" to callers and later instructs "*Do not volunteer any Information.*" *Id.* (emphasis in original). On one of its websites, www.benevolence.org, BIF maintained that it was established in 1987, but it eventually changed that to 1992.¹⁶

C. Lajnatt Al-Birr Al-Islamiah

Lajnatt Al-Birr Al-Islamiah, which evolved into BIF, was indeed established in approximately 1987 in Pakistan and ran from Saudi Arabia, consistent with BIF's December 28, 1999 memorandum above. LBI's founder was Adel Batterjee (who later founded BIF), a wealthy individual in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, who started LBI in Peshawar, Pakistan, during the conflict between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.¹⁷

Like BIF, LBI provided support to the *mujahideen* as well as humanitarian services to refugees affected by the conflict. As discussed below, in no later than 1993, Adel Batterjee, LBI's

¹⁶ BIF also maintained a website written mostly in Arabic, www.bifint.org, registered to Adel Batterjee. Ex. 2. The website included among other items information for making donations to BIF's accounts in the Sudan, Yemen, Switzerland, England, and the Netherlands; and information on where BIF was operating in the Sudan, along with maps of Sudan. *Id.*

¹⁷ Peshawar, near the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, served as a key city for refugees fleeing Afghanistan and *mujahideen* traveling to the region to fight in Afghanistan against the Soviets.

and BIF's founder, selected defendant Arnaout to run BIF. Defendant Arnaout's experience at LBI played a significant role in his operation of BIF. See Ex. 3 (memorandum by BIF Board Member Suleiman Ahmer to defendant Arnaout on October 19, 1997 explaining that "in the last meeting I had learnt a lot when you had given to me the example of Lajnat-ul-Birr"). Defendant Arnaout and others then made an effort to conceal Batterjee's involvement in BIF. See Ex. 4 (letter from defendant Arnaout to a BIF employee on November 6, 1997, instructing: 'For the person in Saudi Arabia give him the three names of the Founders. You will find it in the old bylaws (The names along with Adil B.). Tell him that all we know about them is that they are Saudi Business men and that they left the organization in May 93. Donot (sic) disclose any other information').

D. BIF's Archive

In March 2002, searches by Bosnian authorities of BIF's offices in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina (operating under the name *Bosanska Idealna Futura*) yielded a substantial amount of evidence shedding light on defendant Arnaout's past and his relationship to *al Qaeda* and *Hezb e Islami*. A treasure trove of electronically scanned documents and photographs, including many with defendant Arnaout, were recovered on a CD-ROM and a hard drive.

1. "Tareekh Osama" File

BIF had in its Sarajevo office a computer file labeled "Tareekh Osama," or "Osama's History." The file contains scanned images of documents which chronicles Usama Bin Laden's activities in Afghanistan which led to the formation of *al Qaeda* and even includes later reports of the danger Bin Laden poses to the U.S.

BIF possessed in the file a handwritten draft list of the people referred to within *al Qaeda* as the "Golden Chain," wealthy donors to *mujahideen* efforts. Ex. 5. At the top of the list is a Koranic

verse stating: "And spend for God's cause." *Id.* The list contains twenty names, and after each name is a parenthetical, likely indicating the person who received the money from the specified donor. *Id.* "Usama" appears after seven of the listings, including the listing "Bin Laden Brothers." *Id.* "Baterji", LBI's and BIF's founder, appears after six of the listings. *Id.* Only three other persons are listed in the parentheses. *Id.*

Included in the same file as the "Golden Chain" notes is an article from the *Arab News* on May 4, 1988, titled "Arab Youths Fight Shoulder to Shoulder With Mujahedeen." Ex. 6; *see also* Ex. 7. A photograph within the article shows Bin Laden walking with defendant Arnaout, referred to in the caption as "Abu Mahmoud from Syria," *Id.* at 2. Another photograph within the article shows "Ayman Khayyat from Jeddah holding a rifle." *Id.* Khayyat was a high-ranking officer in LBI who later worked for BIF. The article discusses a battle in the *Masada* area of the Jaji region, and noted that defendant Arnaout, referred to as "Abu Mahmoud, a youth from the Syrian city of Hamat," was there. The article quotes defendant Arnaout who said that Russians destroyed the trees the *mujahideen* hoped to use as fortifications. *Id.*

BIF's Tareekh Osama file contains a letter written to "Generous brother Abu Al-Rida" from "Your brother Abu Al-Qaaqaa", an alias of Usama Bin Laden. Ex. 8. "Abu Al-Rida" is Mohamed Loay Bayazid, who, as discussed above, was president of BIF in 1994. The letter states that although it is from Bin Laden, it is signed by defendant Arnaout, using the name Abu Mahmoud. *Id.* Defendant Arnaout wrote, "He [Bin Laden] is far away from me and he authorized me through a communication to sign on his behalf, my apology." *Id.* The letter sends greetings to Bayazid from "Al-Maasada", the camp where defendant Arnaout fought with Bin Laden described in the *Arab*

News article above. *Id.* The letter instructs Bayazid to give the bearer of the letter, Omar Luftee, an airline ticket to Saudi Arabia. *Id.*

Another letter from Bin Laden to Abu Rida explains that the time has come for an attack on the Russians. Ex. 9. Bin Laden concludes the letter by asking Abu Rida to "communicate my greeting to Abu Al-Hasan Al-Madani and I hope that he will visit us if he has returned from Hijaz, and I also hope that you bring 500,000 rupees at a minimum." *Id.* As discussed above, Abu Hassan al Madani (Wael Julaidan) is a leader of a relief organization that also provided logistical support to Bin Laden.¹⁸ A letter on MWL/IIRO letterhead recounting a meeting discussed attacks being launched from "League" offices and that passports should not be kept with the Saudi Red Crescent because Julaidan was returning to Saudi Arabia. Ex. 9a.

BIF's Tareekh Osama file also contains a March 4, 1987 letter from Bin Laden, using his alias Abu Al-Qaaqaa, to "Brother Abu Al-Rida" (Bayazid), requesting that he give 500,000 rupees to the man bearing the letter. Ex. 11. A March 17, 1987 letter to Bayazid requests that he assist two individuals in their travel to Yemen, including providing them with airline tickets and arranging their lodging. Ex. 12. The author of the letter, Abu Muath Al-Masri, informed Bayazid that "this is based on what brother Abu Abdallah informed us at the Al-Maasada." *Id.* The letter also requests

¹⁸ A dispute broke out between two relief organizations in late 1988 (after *al Qaeda* had been founded), including the Saudi Red Crescent Society of which Julaidan was president. Ex. 10. (The memoranda from the time indicate that the "Saudi Benevolence Committee (Adel Baterji)" was the main financier of the humanitarian project in dispute and took sides with Julaidan.) The dispute was submitted to secret arbitration before Dr. Fadhl (a leading Islamic Scholar for the *al Jihad* organization headed by Ayman al Zawahiri) and Abu Hajar al Iraqi, both of whom served on the *fatwah* committee of *al Qaeda*. *Id.* Among other things, Julaidan had accused the opposing party (Ahmed Said Khadr, a/k/a "Abdel Rahman al Kanadi") of having suspicious contacts with non-Islamic agencies. *Id.*

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that Bayazid send 400,000 rupees "to the owner of the weapon for delivery in Parachinar, according to Abu Al-Hasan's wishes, for security reasons." *Id.*

Another letter from Bin Laden to Abu Rida that BIF possessed asks Abu Rida to give Abu Ubaidah 5000 Saudi Riyals, "or their equivalent, from my account." Ex. 13. Abu Ubaidah signed the bottom of the letter stating that he received 5000 Riyals from Abu Rida. *Id.* Abu Ubaidah was then the military commander of *al Qaeda*.

A letter from defendant Arnaout to Abu Hafs (Mohammed Atef, a close associate of Usama Bin Laden who became *al Qaeda*'s military commander) is also in BIF's file. Ex. 14. The letter states that its bearer is from *Hezb e Islami* and "loaned us" a howitzer, and it should be returned so it can be taken to Kabul. *Id.* The letter also bears Bin Laden's signature at the bottom. *Id.*

A letter from Bin Laden to defendant Arnaout instructs Arnaout to consult with Abu Hafs (Atef) about locating a particular group of soldiers "as camp guards." Ex. 15. Another letter from an "Abu Abdallah" to defendant Arnaout informs Arnaout that the author had been trying unsuccessfully to contact him on a certain radio ("at the number 650, on the black device, to no avail"). Ex. 16. The author wrote that he hopes that "Abu Al-Qaqa," or Bin Laden, has reached defendant Arnaout safely. *Id.* The letter then informs defendant Arnaout that a group of people are going to meet with defendant Arnaout at the *Al Masada* camp. *Id.*

A separate letter, from Bin Laden to Abu Rida, states that Abu Ubaidah and Abu Hafs should each be paid 4500 Riyals monthly and treated like *Mekhtab al Khidemat* – thus establishing that military commanders were salaried by the support organizations. Ex. 17.

The foregoing documents, possessed by BIF electronically, corroborate that defendant Arnaout provided logistical support to fighters during the period in Afghanistan when he worked for LBI, part of the BIF Enterprise.

BIF also had in its Tareekh Osama file a scanned list of goals, which appears to have been authored near the end of the conflict between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. The list includes "Holding a mass media event to collect in-kind and financial donations" and "Clarifying the Mujahideen's situation to the world and keeping the spirit of Jihad alive." Ex. 18. The list also includes: "Forming a committee to receive donations and maintain an account and the spending"; "Urging the Islamic agencies to bring in all of what they have"; and "Sending some brethren to secure provisions for the Mujahideen." *Id.* The list names some organizations which may be involved in this, including the "Rabita" or MWL (for whom defendant Arnaout also worked), but it does not specifically name BIF (not yet formally incorporated) or LBI (the predecessor).

In addition to discussing fundraising, the list contains numerous entries calling for the establishment of a leadership council and determining the best places to work. *Id.* It calls for:

A printed declaration which will explain the following:

- a. The East's and West's agreement to prevent the establishment of an Islamic nation and thorn.
- b. The only solution is the continuation of the armed Jihad.
- c. Taking interest in the training and seizing the opportunity.
- d. Supporting the Mujahideen believers and [illeg.]
- e. Specifying the locations where we want the brethren to be. Will be signed by Yunis Khallis, Ansar Al -Jihad ["supporter of jihad"]

f. Urging the brethren to be patient, pious, obedient, and to practice abstinence (Abu Hajir).

Id. (parentheses in original). Near the end of the list the following entry appears ominously: "Keeping alive the Jihadist spirit among Muslims in general, and the Arabs in particular, by opening bases for their Jihad along with maintaining contact lines with them. The Sudan is recommended."

Id. In 1991, *Al Qaeda* moved its base of operations to Sudan. BIF quickly followed, as discussed above and below.

BIF kept in this same file a letter on the *jihad* in Eritrea (near Ethiopia) written to Usama Bin Laden. Ex. 19. After discussing the history of the conflict and the authors' objectives, the letter states:

Therefore, we come to you with the following requests which we believe to be important at the present time:

1. Facilitating the travel of the youth to the field of Jihad so that they can benefit from the training possibilities, by providing them with tickets and entry visas.
2. Dedicating two individuals on a temporary basis to follow up on transporting the youth and to facilitate their travel and movement, as there are more than one million immigrants in Sudan, Djibouti, Northern Yemen, and Saudi Arabia.
3. Opening a Maktab al-Khadamat in Northern Yemen, and Sudan, and opening a guest house in the city of Peshawar, to accommodate the youth upon their arrival.

* * * * *

In conclusion, we ask God the Almighty to grant you success in your service of Islam and the Muslims, to multiply your reward, to increase the scale of your good deeds, and to make you and us victorious in defeating the unjust.

Id. Indeed, in addition to opening an office in Sudan, BIF opened an office in Yemen.

BIF also maintained scanned copies of handwritten documents chronicling the origins of *al Qaeda* which were not known to the public. The series contains minutes of an August 11, 1988 meeting between "Abu Al Ridha", or Mohamed Loay Bayazid, and "the Sheikh", or Usama Bin

Laden, "regarding the establishment of a new military group" consisting of a "general camp," a "special camp," and "*Qaida*," or base. Ex. 20. The minutes show that Bayazid asked Bin Laden if Bin Laden agreed that the "military gang" of "Sheikh Abdullah" (Sheikh Abdullah Azzam, the co-founder of *Mekhtab al Khidemat* with Bin Laden) has ended and that "disagreement is present." *Id.* Bayazid explained to Bin Laden: "I suggest that the Army's forces are present in Afghanistan (here), and I see that we should think in the origin of the idea we came for from the beginning. All this to start a new fruit from below zero." *Id.* Bayazid noted that a year has passed in the history of *Al Masada*. *Id.*

According to the report, Bin Laden responded:

I, starting all these matters, in the darkest of circumstances, and the period is very short, we took very huge gains from the country's people in Saudi – we were able to give a political power to the Mujahideen – gathering donations in very large amounts – restoring power. The period is basically a correct situation to do the work.

Id.

The report concludes:

Abu Al Ridha: a. Establishing a staged plan.
 b. Establishing a time-frame for this stage.

Question: does it need specialized people.

Answer: is there a specialized person amongst us.

– Initial estimate, within 6 months of *Al Qaida*, 314 brothers will be trained and ready.

Id.

A week later, according to minutes maintained by BIF, a meeting was held "at the Sheikh's house," leading to the official formation of *al Qaeda*. Ex. 21. The minutes begin:

The brothers mentioned in the second page attended the Sheikh's house, to discuss the case of the Advisory Council, and the new distribution in Peshawar, mentioned in the attached

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document. Most of the discussion was about choosing an Advisory Council, which is accepted by all who are present in the arena.

Id. The minutes explain that the meeting was held over three days, and it names the persons on the Advisory Council, beginning with "Sheikh Usama" and including "Abu Hasan al Madani" (Wael Julaidan), Abu Ubaidah Al Banshiri (who became *al Qaeda's* military commander and is now deceased), "Abu Hajir" (Matmouh Salim), who traveled in Bosnia in 1998 with defendant Arnaout's assistance, as discussed below, and others. *Id.*

The minutes continue: "The meeting resulted in explanation of 40 points of them and the Sheikh summarized it in 2 points:— the complaints. — Mismanagement and bad treatment in Maktab al Khadamat." *Id.* This report confirms that *al Qaeda* was formed following a split between Abdallah Azzam and Bin Laden within *Mekhtab al Khidemat*. The group decided that "the military work" was "to be divided in two parts, according to duration:"

- Limited duration (known), they will go to Sada camp, then get trained and distributed on Afghan fronts, under supervision of the military council.
- Open duration (long), they enter a testing camp and the best brothers of them are chosen, in preparation to enter *Al Qaida Al Askariya* ["the military base"].

The mentioned *Al Qaida* is basically an organized Islamic faction, its goal will be to lift the word of God, to make His religion victorious.

Id.

The minutes then set forth the "Requirements to enter *Al Qaida*:"

- Members of the open duration.
- Listening and obedient.
- Good manners.
- Referred from a trusted side.
- Obeying statutes and instructions of *Al Qaida*. These are from the rules of the work.

Id.

The requirements also include that the prospective member "reads the pledge" of loyalty, or *bayat*. The text of *al Qaeda's* original *bayat* appears in the minutes:

The pledge of God and His covenant is upon me, to listen and obey the superiors, who are doing this work, in energy, early-rising, difficulty, and easiness, and for His superiority upon us, so that the word of God will be the highest, and His religion victorious.

Id.

The report notes that the meeting ended on August 20. *Id.* It continues: "Work of *Al Qaida* commenced on 9/10/1988, with a group of 15 brothers, including nine administrative brothers[.]" *Id.* The report ends: "On 9/20, Commandant Abu Ubaida arrived and informed me of the existence of thirty brothers in *Al-Qaida*, who meet the requirements, and thanks be to God." *Id.*

A separate document discusses the formation of an advisory council and a committee to handle financial matters, involving Bin Laden, Wael Julaidan (who is the charity leader Abu Hasan al Madani discussed above), Abu Hager, Abu Ubaidah and others. Ex. 22.

Another report discusses a meeting between Abu Hager, Abu Ubaidah, and twelve others also in August 1988 where *Al Jihad* magazine was discussed along with the role of *Mekhtab al Khidemat*. Ex. 23. The document mentions defendant Arnaout by the name "Abu Mahmoud al Suri." *Id.*

The file also includes a handwritten organizational chart, with Bin Laden ("Abu Abdullah") at the top, followed by a level of officers responsible for various projects including *jihad* funding, military matters (Abu Ubaidah) and management.¹⁹ Also included on this chart are Abu Hager

¹⁹ This document has been provided to the defense pursuant to a protective agreement restricting its disclosure and is not included in this filing because of its sensitive nature.

(Mamdouh Mahmud Salim), Abdullah Azzam and others, though defendant Arnaout is not named.²⁰

The chart appears to list the principal person responsible for each aspect.

BIF also maintained in the Tareekh Osama file documents concerning Bin Laden's more recent activities, including a transcript of a June 1998 episode of "Nightline" regarding Bin Laden and including an interview with Bin Laden threatening the U.S. (Ex. 24), and a July 1998 *Reader's Digest* Article titled "This Man Wants You Dead" (Ex. 25). In the same file is a copy from Westlaw of the U.S. Department of State's Public Notice of the Designation of Foreign Terrorist Organizations on October 8, 1997. Ex. 26.

2. "Tareekh Al Musadat" File

BIF also maintained scanned documents in a voluminous "*Tareekh al Musadat*" file which chronicle the history of the *Al Masada* camp. The file includes personnel files of people instrumental in *al Qaeda*, including Wadih El-Hage, (convicted in May 2001 in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York of conspiracy to kill U.S. nationals, among other offenses). Ex. 27. El-Hage's file notes that he was "trained on most types of weapons" including explosives and booby traps. *Id.* Another letter requests explosives (crossed out) or a handguns course for defendant Arnaout. Ex. 28.

Included in this file is a letter to Abu Rida on the letterhead of the Saudi Red Crescent agency requesting that weapons be inventoried. Ex. 29. At the bottom of the letter is a note from Usama Bin Laden to "Abu Al Hasan" (Wael Juleidan) stating that Bin Laden's group has an extreme need for weapons. *Id.*

²⁰ Because Abdullah Azzam is listed on the chart, the organization described pre-dates *al Qaeda*.

The file also contains a letter to defendant Arnaout, "Abu Mahmoud," urging him not to forget "the base of the canon that sits on the legs of the Goryunov" and the diesel fuel he obtained, and requesting an "extra microphone." Ex. 30.

Also in the file is a letter to "Abu Abdullah," a name used by Bin Laden, from Abu Khalid Al Masri (a former Egyptian military officer who was a leading *mujahideen* military figure in Afghanistan) discussing *Al Masada* and various military concerns, and concluding with a request to "give our regards to all of the brothers, especially Abu Mahmoud." Ex. 31. A separate letter from Abu Muath to Abu Ubaidah (who became *al Qaeda's* military commander) informs Abu Ubaidah that Abu Abdallah (Bin Laden) and Abu Mahmoud (defendant Arnaout) have arrived at a certain location (referred to in code as "number 1"). Ex. 32.

BIF also possessed in this file a chart of radio frequencies, with numbers assigned to particular individuals. Ex. 33. Included on this chart are Abu Abdullah (Bin Laden), Abu Ubaidah, and Abu Hafs (Mohamed Atef, who succeeded Abu Ubaidah as *al Qaeda's* military commander). *Id.* Another letter written to Abu Mahmoud requests batteries for a walkie-talkie and a video camera with batteries. Ex. 34.

Also in the file is a letter from an individual to Abu Ubaidah informing Abu Ubaidah that the author is "at a camp at the Afghani-Pakistani frontier in the Parshinar region affiliated with the Islamic Party [*Hezb e Islami*]. . . ." Ex. 35. The author states: "The camp is led by Abu Mahmoud the Syrian from a provisioning point of view" and includes a telephone number for Abu Mahmoud. *Id.*

3. "Al Jabal" File

BIF also maintained files labeled "*Al Jabal*" (meaning "The Mountain") containing scanned handwritten daily reports and scanned letters. Defendant Arnaout is referred to throughout the files as "Abu Mahmoud." In fact, the file contains a letter instructing that it is to be delivered "To the hand of Abu Mahmoud – Enaam." Ex. 36.

The daily reports cover activities at *Hezb e Islami's Al Jabal* special forces *mujahideen* camp in and around 1991. A report covering July 12 to 15, 1991, notes that a special forces battalion of *mujahideen* affiliated with *Hezb e Islami* led by "Sideeq the Engineer" arrived and were evaluated by defendant Arnaout ("brother Abu Mahmoud"). Ex. 37. As an entry for September 16, 1991 reveals, defendant Arnaout was kept updated on the camp's affairs. Ex. 38. A report from October 29 and 30, 1991, notes that defendant Arnaout inspected the *Al Jabal* camp on October 29 and went to the *Al-Fath mujahideen* camp the following day, before leaving for Peshawar. Ex. 39. A later report, dated November 7 and 8, 1991, notes that Hekmatyar ordered seventy *mujahideen* to Peshawar for a special matter based on their athletic ability and conduct, and defendant Arnaout was informed of these activities. Ex. 40. A November 9, 1991 report notes that Engineer Sideeq arrived at *Al Jabal* with shoes and clothing for the *mujahideen*. *Id.* A similar report for December 2 and 3, 1991, notes that defendant Arnaout and "Abu Mohamed 'Adel'" visited the *Al Jabal* camp after the *mujahideen* performed their morning physical training, and defendant Arnaout addressed the *mujahideen* in a short speech. Ex. 41. A December 23 report notes that defendant Arnaout left the camp for Jaji, and it adds that on the 24th and 25th, military studies at *Al Jabal* were suspended while the *mujahideen* moved out of tents and into a new structure. Ex. 42. Another daily report

(undated) records the arrival of Abdul Ghaffar with military outfits for the *mujahideen* and the visit of Sheikh Hekmatyar, who was greeted with a military parade and gave a speech. Ex. 43.

Another document describes the graduation of over 100 *mujahideen* from the camp. Ex. 44. A proposed agenda for a graduation ceremony, written on a page of a calendar dated May 18, 1991, states that defendant Arnaout and Engineer Sideeq will consider a format for a *bayat* (or oath of allegiance) "to God and the Prophet for the continuation of the *Jihad*." Ex. 45.

An organizational chart in an *Al Jabal* file lists "Abu Mahmoud" at the top and shows two individuals beneath defendant Arnaout: Haj Abdul Ghaffar, an "administrator" in charge of guards, "kitchen," bakery and purchasing; and Sideeq the Engineer over the "Organizational (*Jihad*)" or "*Almujahideen*" program, responsible for daily activities, "securing the *mujahideen*'s needs," the relationship between "the party" and the squad, and "Weapons and uniform." Ex. 46. A similar chart shows an organization with defendant Arnaout at the top, over two groups: one called "My Organization (*Jihady*) and another one that deals with administration. Ex. 47. The "*Jihady*" section is over "The Mujahideen Program," which is involved with weapons. *Id.* A letter to defendant Arnaout from "his brother in Jihad and Islam" discussing martial arts training at the camp requests permission from defendant Arnaout to fire a Kalishnikov in the author's free time. Ex. 48.

An *Al Jabal* file also includes a hand-drawn map on *Hezb e Islami* letterhead, specifically from *Hezb e Islami*'s "Afghan Al Mujahidin Affairs – Internal Affairs" office. Ex. 49. At the top of the map is the label "Jabal." *Id.* Next to that is the label "Abu Mahmood." *Id.* The map also depicts a hospital and a warehouse which will house *mujahideen*. *Id.*

Included in the file is a list of tasks to be accomplished and the name of the person who is to perform them. Ex. 50. It indicates that "Engineer Hikmatyar" is to provide some clothing for

mujahideen, while defendant Arnaout is to ensure that *mujahideen* should not be "sent" unless they are in uniform with the proper boots, jacket, and socks. *Id.* Similarly, the file contained a list of items and their cost, including anti-aircraft weapons (*Zikoyaks*) and other heavy weapons (*Doshkas*), and discussed the construction of a mosque for 4000 *mujahideen*. Ex. 51. Another letter in the file, written to Adel Batterjee, requests ammunition and a car for *Hezb e Islami*. Ex. 52. A letter from defendant Arnaout to Batterjee discusses a visit from guests, adding that defendant Arnaout might take them on a "hot visit" if they are ready, and requests \$20,000 in cash. Ex. 53.

A report written on or around February 15, 1989, describes "The Sheikh's visit to Nangarhar" and discusses his visit to several camps including Jaroor (which the report labels "A center of Al-Qaida"), Pari (labeled "A center which belongs to Al-Qaida"), Jihadawal (labeled "A special center which belongs to Al-Qaida"), and Manikando (labeled "A special center which belongs to Al-Qaida"). Ex. 54. The report notes that the area of Khost "is in the hands of Abu Hafs." *Id.*

The *AlJabal* letters include "An Appeal to Support the Holy War in Sudan" written by *Hezb e Islami* official Yunnis Khalis in 1991, urging Muslims to fight in Sudan. Ex. 55. In another letter, on *Hezb e Islami* letterhead, Khalis wrote that defendant Arnaout wanted to train up to 200 *mujahideen* "for our party." Ex. 56 (incorrectly dated in 1970).

The file also contains a July 30, 1991 letter to defendant Arnaout from Haji Abdul Saboor on *Hezb e Islami* letterhead stating that he has sent a group of seven *mujahideen* to defendant Arnaout and hopes that defendant Arnaout will take care of them. Ex. 57. Another letter – written on LBI letterhead – requests the purchase of ten vehicles for *Hezb e Islami*.²¹ Ex. 58.

²¹ BIF had in its Illinois office a 1992 appeal from Hekmatyar, "Amir, Hezb-i-Islami," soliciting donations for the operation of a university in Afghanistan. Ex. 57a.

A November 27, 1991 letter to defendant Arnaout on *Hezb e Islami* letterhead from Abdul Ghaffar informs defendant Arnaout that Engineer Sideeq had to borrow a car. Ex. 59. The author asked defendant Arnaout to emphasize with Sideeq that the vehicle should be returned quickly. *Id.* A different letter from Abdul Ghaffar (incorrectly dated 1998) informs defendant Arnaout that the "number of the *mujahideen* has reached 155," that Engineer Sideeq has returned without shoes or jackets, and if the number of *mujahideen* increases, they will need more blankets. Ex. 60. Another letter to defendant Arnaout from Abdul Ghaffar acknowledges receipt of 50,000 Rupees and informs defendant Arnaout that "the sheikh" is in Jaji and Abu Talha is in Sadda waiting for the *mujahideen* to arrive. Ex. 61.

Another letter, from "the general representative of Hizb-Al-Islami," asks defendant Arnaout for financial help and states that they could not afford water or food for their "generous guests of *Mujahideen* and field commanders." Ex. 62. A separate letter to defendant Arnaout from "Abdul Rahman" notes that the author has received Kalishnikov rifles and requests gasoline, sugar, nails, and other supplies. Ex. 63.

In a December 23, 1991 letter, "Abu Talha" apologized to defendant Arnaout for discontinuing his work with him and asked that defendant Arnaout give his pistol to "Abu Dajana at Seda Camp." Ex. 64.

A January 18, 1992 letter to defendant Arnaout from "Engineer Abu Abdallah" asks defendant Arnaout to send him a bank draft. Ex. 65. Also included is a letter to defendant Arnaout in 1992 requesting that defendant Arnaout assist in providing clothing and food for a group of 1200 *mujahideen*. Ex. 66. Another letter, on *Mekhtab al Khidemat* letterhead, asks defendant Arnaout

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to arrange a permit for a Czech Scorpion pistol and to use "extraordinary effort" to secure the permit. Ex. 67.

The file includes a message written to defendant Arnaout that Adel Batterjee called and asked about defendant Arnaout and that defendant Arnaout's brother, "Dr. Hisham" also called. Ex. 68. A letter from "Abu Mohammed" to defendant Arnaout tells Arnaout that Abu Mohammed is in *Beit Al-Ansar* ("House of the Supporters") and asks defendant Arnaout to give him the briefcase containing Abu Mohammed's money. Ex. 69. Abu Mohammed also tells defendant Arnaout that he would like to visit "Sheikh Adil." *Id.*

Also in the file is a scanned Saudi Airlines ticket with handwriting on the back from LBI Officer Ayman Khayyat requesting that defendant Arnaout ("Brother Abu Mahmoud al Suri") and two other LBI employees (Abu Abdullah al Lubnani and Abdul Salaam Zakaria) assist "Brother Osama" (not contended to be Usama Bin Laden) with residency, transferring currency, training, shooting and visiting Kashmir. Ex. 70.

During much of this time period, defendant Arnaout was ostensibly employed by LBI and MWL. Ex. 71.

4. Miscellaneous Files

BIF also had documents organized electronically into a variety of smaller files. Included in these files is a letter addressed to both defendant Arnaout and Abu Ubaidah requesting dynamite, among other items. Ex. 72. In another letter, this one written by defendant Arnaout, Arnaout requests bags to carry Rocket-Propelled Grenade (R.P.G.) rockets, bombs, Kalishnikov bayonets, and small magazines. Ex. 73.

Other documents include: a letter to defendant Arnaout from Abdel Saboor requesting "provisions for the front" along with relief assistance (Ex. 74); a letter from Abd Al Samu' (or "Abdel Samia," a name used by defendant Arnaout) requesting pipes to make dynamite and RDX fuses (Ex. 75); a letter to defendant Arnaout from Abdel Rahman telling him that guests will not be allowed for three to four day visits, unless they are on the side of "Abu Al-Qaaqaa" (Bin Laden) (Ex. 76); a list of items and quantities needed, including hand grenades, detonators, and magazines (Ex. 77); a letter urging the reader to send with the individuals who were at *Al Masada* and whose brothers went with "Abu Abdullah" (Bin Laden) mortars and other weapons (Ex. 78); a letter to defendant Arnaout requesting supplies and informing him that thirty more *mujahideen* were sent to the *Al Jabal* camp (Ex. 79); a letter from Abdel Saboor on *Herzb e Islami* letterhead to defendant Arnaout and "Abdel Salam" requesting that they move the *mujahideen* quickly and informing defendant Arnaout that some weapons were inadequate (Ex. 80); a letter to defendant Arnaout from Abdel Saboor on *Herzb e Islami* letterhead discussing the defeat of enemy forces at the direction of Hekmatyar (Ex. 81); and a note from defendant Arnaout using the names Abu Mahmoud and "Abdel Samesi" (or "Samia") to "the exalted Sheikh Usama Bin Laden - Abu Abdallah" at the top of a copy of an article about the conflict in Kashmir (Ex. 82). Along with defendant Arnaout's apparent role of getting provisions, he was also in charge of communications. Ex. 83.

Further documents include: a receipt for cash from Abu Mahmoud al Suri (defendant Arnaout) for the purchase of 250 rockets (Ex. 84); a receipt for the purchase of a pickup truck from Abu Mahmoud al Suri, also containing prices of missiles (Ex. 85) and a letter from the purchaser agreeing to deliver the truck to the "Islami Khalis Party" (Ex. 86.); another receipt for cash from Abu Mahmoud al Suri for the purchase of mortar rockets (Ex. 87); a receipt for cash from Abu Mahmoud

al Suri (defendant Arnaout) for the purchase of 108 missiles (Ex. 88); a receipt for a check from Abu Mahmoud al Suri for the purchase of 52 missiles (Ex. 89); a letter from defendant Arnaout to the "Ameer [Commander] of Torkham" inquiring about the availability of projectiles and fuses (Ex. 90); a letter to Abu Mahmoud al Suri stating that the author has received 108 missiles and 68 fuses (Ex. 91); a letter discussing the establishment of "supporting services" "without associating the office with this administration publicly" (Ex. 92); a report from Abdel Saboor on *Hezb e Islami mujahideen* affairs, including a list of *mujahideen* commanders, the weapons they have, and the weapons they need (Ex. 93); a request from *Hezb e Islami* for the formation of a camp in a particular area and outlining the plans for the camp (Ex. 94); a receipt from Abdel Saboor for the receipt of 100,000 Pakistani Rupees from defendant Arnaout in February 1990 "for the Jihad" (Ex. 95); a separate receipt from Abdel Saboor for the receipt of 190,000 Pakistani Rupees from defendant Arnaout (Ex. 96); an April 1990 letter to defendant Arnaout from Abdel Saboor on LBI letterhead (Ex. 97); an LBI accounting document reflecting: the receipt of money from Abu Ridha, that certain amounts received by Abu Rida will be paid by Abu Hajar, that "Sheikh Adel" spent money on the Yemeni's camp, that Abdel Saboor and "Abdel Ghafar" received money from LBI, and that there was a payment from "Abu Al-Baraa" to "the Jihad Department" (Ex. 98). Also included is: a 1990 letter from Abdel Ghafar to defendant Arnaout telling defendant Arnaout that he has left the battalion and he will discuss the matter further after defendant Arnaout meets "with brother Abu Al-Khattab Al-Saudi" (Ex. 99); another letter to defendant Arnaout from Abdel Ghafar about his situation with "Abu Al-Khattab al-Saudi" (Ex. 100); and four receipts from Abdel Ghafar for cash, two noting that payment is from defendant Arnaout and one stating that the cash is salary (Ex. 101). See also Ex.

102 (a letter to defendant Arnaout requesting a payment of 82,901 rupees to Abdel Rahman Al-Masri).

A report by Dr. Abdullah Azzam titled "Journey of Maktab Khadamat Al-Mujahideen" discusses issues related to MK including publishing *Al Jihad* magazine and providing support to the *mujahideen*. Ex. 103. It concludes by noting that the "Islamic foundations contributed in the Jihadist arena through the financial support of the fronts and of the Arab lions in the Maktab Al-Khadamat," noting that at the forefront LBI and the Saudi Red Crescent, among others. *Id.* at 2.

Finally, defendant Arnaout separately maintained at BIF's Illinois office a photograph with a note that it was of the "Red Cross Hospital, which the *Mujahideen* captured in the latest battles." Ex. 104.

E. Defendant Arnaout's Videos With Hekmatyar

Some of defendant Arnaout's activities in Afghanistan are also recorded on videotape. In one videotape, for example, defendant Arnaout is seen driving in a convoy of trucks. Upon arrival at its destination (a camp), defendant Arnaout leads a group in prayers. Shortly after the prayers, defendant Arnaout, Hekmatyar and others assemble a satellite telephone provided by defendant Arnaout and his companion. Later in the tape, Hekmatyar and others at the camp discuss various matters including the political situation in Afghanistan, among other things. At one point, Hekmatyar addresses defendant Arnaout and asks if he is from Syria. Defendant Arnaout responds affirmatively. See transcript, attached hereto as Exhibit 105.

In another videotape, defendant Arnaout again is seen meeting with Hekmatyar and in this tape, defendant Arnaout and Hekmatyar engage in an extended discussion about Afghanistan, its change in leadership, and the *mujahideen*. See transcript, attached hereto as Exhibit 106.

F. Shift from "LBI" to "BIF"

In the early 1990s, LBI's founder Adel Batterjee expressed his desire to see LBI expand and increase its international appeal, including its appeal to organizations such as the United Nations. Accordingly, in 1992, he incorporated BIF in the U.S., specifically, in Illinois. Ex. 107. Batterjee hoped that the organization would have more universal appeal if its name did not include a reference to Islam, unlike LBI. Shortly before BIF's incorporation, all new offices of the organization opened in countries other than Pakistan and Saudi Arabia used BIF's name and a nearly identical logo. However, BIF and LBI remained one organization, under Batterjee's control, and their assets were interchangeable.

On March 15, 1993, according to BIF minutes, BIF's Board of Directors consisting of Batterjee and two others from Saudi Arabia was replaced by defendant Arnaout, Zakaria Khudeira, and Jamal Nyrbe. Ex. 108. Defendant Arnaout, whose position at the time was coordinator of BIF-USA, was selected to run BIF "since everyone knew, worked with, and trusted Mr. Arnaout." *Id.* As the minutes reveal, BIF had not accomplished much in the U.S. before this. *Id.* at 1-2. Despite this change, however, Batterjee maintained an important role in BIF. *See* Ex. 109 (fax to Batterjee from "Inam Mahmoud" apologizing for the delay in sending Batterjee the 1995 budget because the Sarajevo and Zenica offices were late).

As executive director, defendant Arnaout played a very active role in BIF's operations, requiring employees of BIF in the U.S. to provide a log outlining the work they performed each day and requiring overseas offices to prepare and submit to him weekly and monthly reports. Because these reports were required to keep defendant Arnaout informed of BIF's activities, they are all in furtherance of the conspiracy.

Early on, Mohamed Loay Bayazid, also known as "Abu Rida," took a leadership role at BIF. Minutes of a BIF meeting on September 15, 1994, state: "Mr. Loay Baizid, president BIF presided the meeting which was started at 9:00 a.m. and lasted until 10:30 a.m. The following people were present: 1- Enaam Arnaout, Executive Director[.]" Ex. 110. An unsigned "Memorandum of Action" for BIF's Board of Directors in 1994 states that "Mr. Loay Baizid is hereby elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Jamal Nyrabeh." Ex. 111. A check register possessed by defendant Arnaout shows a payment of \$4742.00 to Bayazid. Ex. 112.

G. BIF's Hidden Mission

The Indictment explains that from its inception, BIF, while purporting publicly to be a charitable organization involved only in humanitarian projects such as supporting orphans and assisting refugees, spent a significant amount of money in support of groups engaged in violence and concealed that fact from the public.

BIF purported to the public that it was engaged in only humanitarian relief work. Ex. 113 at 6 (BIF's Financial Statement claiming that it "was organized exclusively for charitable religious, educational and scientific purposes, including to establish, promote, contribute and carry out relief and charitable activities, projects, organizations, institutions and funds. The Foundation provides its benefits and services to needy and poor people irrespective of color, race and gender."); Ex. 107 (BIF's Illinois Articles of Incorporation listing its objectives as humanitarian); Ex. 114 (Illinois Charitable Organization Registration Statement listing BIF's work as purely humanitarian); Ex. 115 (BIF's website on October 31, 2001, listing BIF's work as purely humanitarian and stating that it "has not closed projects in any country it has been active in"). On February 29, 2000, the "About Us" page of BIF's website stated:

BIF is a humanitarian organization dedicated to helping those afflicted by wars. BIF first provides short-term relief such as emergency food distribution, and then moves on to long term projects providing education and self-sufficiency to the children, widowed, refugees, injured and staff of vital governmental institutions.

Ex. 116; *see also* Ex. 117 (flyer advertising a 2001 auction fundraiser for 2001 claiming BIF was established in 1992 and stating: "Benevolence International Foundation is a humanitarian organization dedicated to helping those afflicted by wars and natural disasters. BIF first provides short-term relief such as emergency food distribution, and then moves on to long term projects providing education and self-sufficiency to children, widows, refugees, and the injured").

It should be noted that BIF was tightly controlled by defendant Arnaout and that persons affiliated with defendant Arnaout – including donors – were given varying accounts of BIF's purposes. Arms length donors – particularly corporate donors and those monitoring the website, particularly in English – were led to believe that BIF was involved in purely relief work: they were certainly not informed of any support of violence, *jihad* or military activity. Others – including board members and officers – had discussions of how much to reveal publicly about BIF's nebulous agenda to propagate Islam. Still others – including those who read the official website of the Chechen *mujahideen* or watched a fundraising video produced under the name LBI or who attended certain mosque fundraisers – provided support to BIF on the clear understanding that the support was going to fighters.

A BIF report recovered from its Illinois office regarding its activities in Sudan explained BIF's history in remarkably blunt terms:

From its first day, the BIF aimed to support Jihad and Mujahideen, by

- Assisting in military and logistical support.
- Assisting in providing medical care for the Mujahideen in the field.

- Assisting in providing training, running camps, providing shelter, and in what accompanies these services, such as providing education, Da'awah,²² and looking after the families of Mujahideen and taking care of the orphans.
- Providing moral and political support for the Mujahideen.

Ex. 118 at 2. The report continues:

This aim of supporting Jihad, may be connected to the establishment of the BIF in the land of Hijaz, and the desire of a wide ranging section of the committed people to support Jihad. Therefore, we find that the Foundation received a generous support that had a deep effect (by the Will of Allah) in the shaping of events in Afghanistan.

Id.

The report adds: "It is vital for our new vision and approach that the general aim be changed from merely supporting Jihad and Mujahideen to spreading Islamic Da'wah. . . . This aim (the above), must be a hidden aim." *Id.* at 6 (emphasis and parentheses in original).

This report confirms that BIF was established in Saudi Arabia, often referred to as the "Land of Hijaz." Moreover, the "events in Afghanistan" discussed in the report refer to the conflict between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union in the late 1980s and early 1990s. As this report demonstrates, BIF had a fundamental mission which it did not share with the general public, including many of its donors, namely, supporting *jihad* and *mujahideen* as well as spreading Islamic dawah.

On October 15, 1997, BIF Board Member and Operations Manager Suleman Ahmer wrote to defendant Arnaout:

By the grace of Allah we had the final meeting in our office about the mission statement. I realized how important it was to have the other people in the office join in (Zakaria was also

²² Da'awah, sometimes spelled "Dawah" or "dawah", translates to "the call" in English and refers to the propagation of Islam. BIF Board Member Suleman Ahmer explained dawah as follows: "As contrast to relief, Islam looks at Dawah as a tool for an end, which is the establishment of Islam and making it supreme in the world." Ex. 119 at 40.

(there.) First I am of the opinion that this statement should be only for the board and officers of BIF so that we can think clearly without having to worry about what the other people would think of it.

The other thing I realized that in reality we, especially I was, not clear about what BIF is all about. I had an idea but by having to write it down, I have been forced to think clearly about it.

* * * * *

In the absence of a clearly written mission statement, a lot of our plans have been directionless, coming due to the needs and circumstances around us. The Azerbaijan wells are one such example.

For example in the discussions we realized that we have never worked in the countries which are affected by natural disasters and looking at what we are doing now we may never work in this area. But somehow in so many of our publications we have that BIF works in areas affected by wars and natural disasters. I wonder where it came from and so on.

* * * * *

I have written the above to emphasize the point that the time to finalize the mission statement has come and inshallah I look forward to having it finalized in our next meeting.

With its finalization we shall have a constitution for BIF with which we can measure our work and constantly check our direction. Also with which we can decide which country to work in and which to not; and with which we can have a clear understanding of why we are working in some areas and why not in others.

Ex. 120 at 1-2.

A month later, in November 1997, defendant Arnaout and others in the U.S. decided to document formally BIF's private and public missions, as revealed in minutes of a board meeting involving defendant Arnaout and Suleman Ahmer:

12.1 It was decided that there would be two documents for the mission statement: one, an internal document for the board members and the key employees and a summarized one as a general statement for the public. It was decided that Suleman would present a draft for both.

12.2 It was decided that all the new and old projects should be judged according to this mission statement and that all actions taken within the Foundation must be in line with this statement.